

Salmon Migration Feasibility Report/ **Environmental Impact Statement**

> APPENDIX S Snake River Maps

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December 1999

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Form Annroyed REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE OMB No. 0704-0188 Public reporting adden for this consection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503. 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED 2. REPORT DATE 1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank) December 17, 1999 Draft 17 Dec 99 - 31 Apr 00 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE 5. FUNDING NUMBERS Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement (Draft FR/EIS) Appendix S Snake River Maps 6. AUTHOR(S) US Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER US Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District 10. SPONSORING/MONITORING 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **AGENCY REPORT NUMBER** US Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES 12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE 12a. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Public Comment period began 17 Dec 99 and ended 30 Apr 00. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited 13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The Corps of Engineers along with the Bonneville Power Administration, US Environmental Protection Agency, and US Bureau of Reclamation as cooperating agencies, analyzed four general alternatives intended to provide information on the technical, environmental, and economic effects of actions related to improving juvenile salmon passage. The four alternatives include Alternative 1 - Existing Conditions (the no-action alternative) and three different ways to further improve juvenile salmon passage. The action alternatives are: Alternative 2 - Maximum Transport of Juvenile Salmon, Alternative 3 - Major System Improvements, and Alternative 4 - Dam Breaching. Comparison of the alternatives by all of the factors assessed in the study has not offered a clear-cut recommendation at this time. It is the Corps of Engineer's intent to recommend a preferred plan of action in the Final FR/EIS. 15. NUMBER OF PAGES 14. SUBJECT TERMS Lower Snake River Project 16. PRICE CODE Endangered Species Act Fish Passage 20. LIMITATION OF 19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION 17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION 18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION ABSTRACT OF ABSTRACT OF THIS PAGE OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED

FEASIBILITY STUDY DOCUMENTATION

Document Title

Summary to the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report/Environmental Impact Statement

Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report/Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix A	Anadromous Fish
Appendix B	Resident Fish
Appendix C	Water Quality
Appendix D	Natural River Drawdown Engineering
Appendix E	Existing Systems and Major System Improvements Engineering
Appendix F	Hydrology/Hydraulics and Sedimentation
Appendix G	Hydroregulations
Appendix H	Fluvial Geomorphology
Appendix I	Economics
Appendix J	Plan Formulation
Appendix K	Real Estate
Appendix L	Lower Snake River Mitigation History and Status
Appendix M	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report
Appendix N	Cultural Resources
Appendix O	Public Outreach Program
Appendix P	Air Quality
Appendix Q	Tribal Consultation/Coordination
Appendix R	Historical Perspectives
Appendix S	Snake River Maps
Appendix T	Biological Assessment
Appendix U	Clean Water Act, Section 404(b)(1) Evaluation

The documents listed above, as well as supporting technical reports and other study information, are available on our website at www.nww.usace.army.mil. Copies of these documents are also available for public review at various city, county, and regional libraries.

FOREWORD

This appendix is one part of the overall effort of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to prepare the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FR/EIS).

Please note that this document is a DRAFT appendix and is subject to change and/or revision based on information received through comments, hearings, workshops, etc. After the comment period ends and hearings conclude a Final FR/EIS with Appendices is planned.

The Corps has reached out to regional stakeholders (Federal agencies, tribes, states, local governmental entities, organizations, and individuals) during the development of the FR/EIS and appendices. This effort resulted in many of these regional stakeholders providing input, comments, and even drafting work products or portions of these documents. This regional input provided the Corps with an insight and perspective not found in previous processes. A great deal of this information was subsequently included in the Draft FR/EIS and Appendices, therefore, not all the opinions and/or findings herein may reflect the official policy or position of the Corps.

STUDY OVERVIEW

Purpose and Need

Between 1991 and 1997, due to declines in abundance, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) made the following listings of Snake River salmon or steelhead under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as amended:

- sockeye salmon (listed as endangered in 1991)
- spring/summer chinook salmon (listed as threatened in 1992)
- fall chinook salmon (listed as threatened in 1992)
- steelhead (listed as threatened in 1997)

In 1995, NMFS issued a Biological Opinion on operations of the Federal Columbia River Power System. The Biological Opinion established measures to halt and reverse the declines of these listed species. This created the need to evaluate the feasibility, design, and engineering work for these measures.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) implemented a study after NMFS's Biological Opinion in 1995 of alternatives associated with lower Snake River dams and reservoirs. This study was named the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Study (Feasibility Study). The specific purpose and need of the Feasibility Study is to evaluate and screen structural alternatives that may increase survival of juvenile anadromous fish through the Lower Snake River Project (which includes the four lowermost dams operated by the Corps on the Snake River—Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite dams) and assist in their recovery.

Development of Alternatives

The Corps completed an interim report on the Feasibility Study in December 1996. The report evaluated the feasibility of drawdown to natural river levels, spillway crest, and other improvements to existing fish passage facilities. Based in part on a screening of actions conducted in the interim report, the study now focuses on four courses of action:

- Existing conditions (currently planned fish programs)
- System improvements with maximum collection and transport of juveniles (without major system improvements such as surface bypass collectors)
- System improvements with maximum collection and transport of juveniles (with major system improvements such as surface bypass collectors)
- Dam breaching or permanent drawdown to natural river levels for all reservoirs

The results of these evaluations are presented in the combined Feasibility Report (FR) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The FR/EIS provides the support for recommendations that will be made regarding decisions on future actions on the Lower Snake River Project for passage of juvenile salmonids. This appendix is a part of the FR/EIS.

Geographic Scope

The geographic area covered by the FR/EIS generally encompasses the 140-mile long lower Snake River reach between Lewiston, Idaho and the Tri-Cities in Washington. The study area does slightly vary by resource area in the FR/EIS because the affected resources have widely varying spatial characteristics throughout the lower Snake River system. For example, socioeconomic effects of a permanent drawdown could be felt throughout the whole Columbia River Basin region with the most effects taking place in the counties of southwest Washington. In contrast, effects on vegetation along the reservoirs would be confined to much smaller areas.

Identification of Alternatives

Since 1995, numerous alternatives have been identified and evaluated. Over time, the alternatives have been assigned numbers and letters that serve as unique identifiers. However, different study groups have sometimes used slightly different numbering or lettering schemes and this has lead to some confusion when viewing all the work products prepared during this long period. The primary alternatives that are carried forward in the FR/EIS currently involve four major alternatives that were derived out of three major pathways. The four alternatives are:

PATH ¹ / Number	Corps Number	FR/EIS Number
A-1	A-1	1
A-2	A-2a	2
A-2'	A-2c	3
A-3	A-3a.	4
	Number A-1 A-2 A-2'	Number Number A-1 A-1 A-2 A-2a A-2' A-2c

¹¹ Plan for Analyzing and Testing Hypotheses

Summary of Alternatives

The Existing Conditions Alternative consists of continuing the fish passage facilities and project operations that were in place or under development at the time this Feasibility Study was initiated. The existing programs and plans underway would continue. Project operations, including all ancillary facilities such as fish hatcheries and Habitat Management Units (HMUs) under the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan (Comp Plan), recreation facilities, power generation, navigation, and irrigation would remain the same unless modified through future actions. Adult and juvenile fish passage facilities would continue to operate.

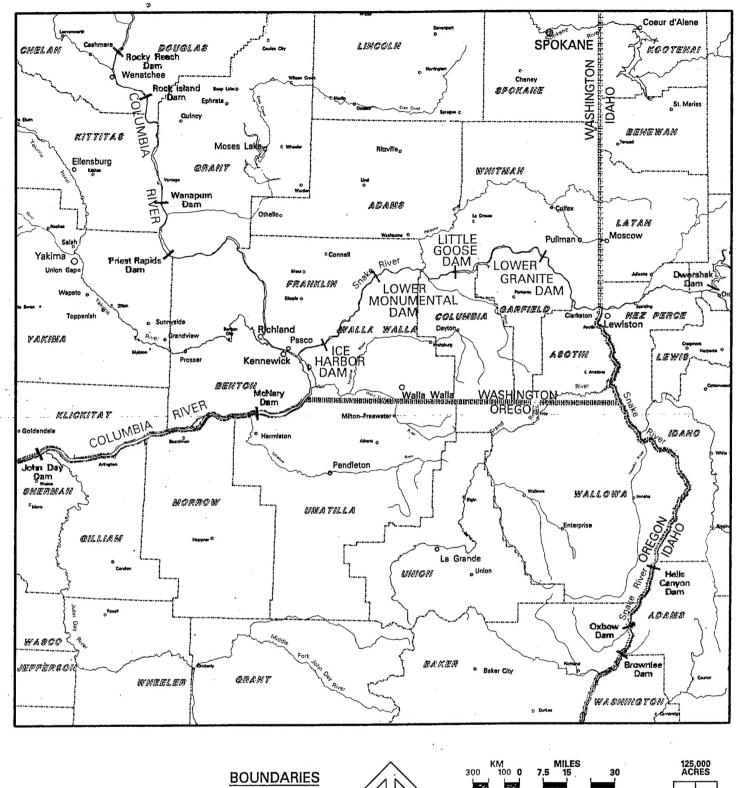
The Maximum Transport of Juvenile Salmon Alternative would include all of the existing or planned structural and operational configurations from the Existing Conditions Alternative. However, this alternative assumes that the juvenile fishway systems would be operated to maximize fish transport from Lower Granite, Little Goose, and Lower Monumental and that voluntary spill would not be used to bypass fish through the spillways (except at Ice Harbor). To accommodate this maximization of transport some measures would be taken to upgrade and improve fish handling facilities.

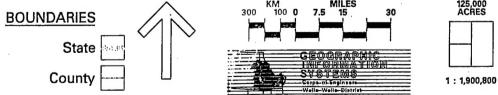
The Major System Improvements Alternative would provide additional improvements to what is considered under the Existing Conditions Alternative. These improvements would be focused on using surface bypass collection (SBC) facilities in conjunction with extended submersible bar screens (ESBS) and a behavioral guidance system (BGS). The intent of these facilities is to provide more effective diversion of juvenile fish away from the turbines. Under this alternative the number of fish collected and delivered to upgraded transportation facilities would be maximized at Lower Granite, the most upstream dam, where up to 90 percent of the fish would be collected and transported.

The Dam Breaching Alternative has been referred to as the "Drawdown Alternative" in many of the study groups since late 1996 and the resulting FR/EIS reports. These two terms essentially refer to the same set of actions. Because the term drawdown can refer to many types of drawdown, the term dam breaching was created to describe the action behind the alternative. The Dam Breaching Alternative would involve significant structural modifications at the four lower Snake River dams allowing the reservoirs to be drained and resulting in a free-flowing river that would remain unimpounded. Dam breaching would involve removing the earthen embankment sections of the four dams and then developing a channel around the powerhouses, spillways, and navigation locks. With dam breaching, the navigation locks would no longer be operational, and navigation for large commercial vessels would be eliminated. Some recreation facilities would close while others would be modified and new facilities could be built in the future. The operation and maintenance of fish hatcheries and Habitat Management Units (HMUs) would also change although the extent of change would probably be small and is not known at this time. Project development, design, and construction span a period of nine years. The first three to four years concentrate on the engineering and design processes. The embankments of the four dams are breached during two construction seasons at year 4-5 in the process. Construction work dealing with mitigation and restoration of various facilities adjacent to the reservoirs follows dam breaching for three to four years.

Authority

The four Corps dams of the lower Snake River were constructed and are operated and maintained under laws that may be grouped into three categories: 1) laws initially authorizing construction of the project, 2) laws specific to the project passed subsequent to construction, and 3) laws that generally apply to all Corps reservoirs.





DRAFT Lower Snake River
Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Study

REGIONAL BASE MAP

ABSTRACT

This is Appendix S—Snake River Maps to the Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report/Environmental Impact Statement. This appendix was prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Walla Walla District. This appendix is intended to share maps and aerial photo displays of the Lower Snake River Project (LSRP). These presentations give the reader insight into the LSRP prior to dam construction (before 1961) and after dam construction (after 1975).



Draft Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Report/ Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix S Snake River Maps

Produced by
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District

Completed November 1999
Revised and released for review
with Draft FR/EIS
December 1999

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3-D three dimensional

dpi dots per inch

GIS geographic information system LSRP Lower Snake River Project

msl mean sea level RM River Mile USE U.S. Engineer

1. Introduction

This appendix is intended to share maps and aerial photo displays of the Lower Snake River Project (LSRP). These presentations give the reader insight into the LSRP prior to dam construction (before 1961) and after dam construction (after 1975).

2. Mapping Products

2.1 1934 Survey Drawings

Documented surveys with depth-soundings on the LSRP were first conducted in the late 1800s. Only two depth-sounding surveys cover the entire LSRP and these were completed in 1917 and 1934. The 1934 survey was chosen for this appendix because it contains much more detail. Since 1934, depth-sounding surveys were conducted only on selected areas within the LSRP. The figures in this appendix are from the original linen drawings.

2.1.1 Type of Data

The survey drawings are a collection of 155 sheets covering 176 river miles, beginning at the mouth of the Snake River (River Mile 0.0) and were originally drawn at the scale of 1:2,000.

The 1934 drawings include the following information:

- topographic contours (5 foot)
- shoreline
- ground descriptions (grass, sand, cultivated)
- sounding depths
- depth contours (6 and 9 foot)
- proposed navigation channel centerline
- northing/easting and longitude/latitude tick marks
- U.S. Engineer (U.S.E.) bench marks
- river miles (not the same as reservoir river miles)

- roads and railroads
- substrate information
- islands
- low water elevation marks
- buildings
- rapids (average & maximum velocity)
- spot elevations
- monument stations

2.1.2 Original Purpose

The drawings are taken from a larger report entitled Review Report, Snake River, Washington-Idaho, Mouth to Oregon-Washington Line, dated June 10, 1935, by the U.S. Engineer Office, Portland, Oregon. Sounding data was taken to determine a proposed navigation channel, document the topography, and site locations of rapids.

2.1.3 Survey Components

The method of survey is not known because the associated report or other documentation was not found with the drawings. The original maps were prepared on linen media. Notes on the drawings identify the following creation specifics:

- Elevations are referred to as mean sea level (msl) (U.S.C & G.S. Datum 1929 adjustment).
- Soundings are in feet and tenths and show depths at adopted low water plane (based on 0.0 at U.S. Weather Bureau gage at Riparia, El 512.05 msl).
- Figures in parentheses indicate height in feet above low water (for example, 1.7).
- Contour interval is 5 feet.
- Distance in miles from mouth of river is measured on the centerline of the proposed channel.

2.1.4 Electronic Conversions and Processing

In 1998 the Walla Walla District converted the 1934 drawings to 3-D geographic information system (GIS) files. At the same time the approximately 126,000 sounding points (depth of river) were also converted into 3-D GIS files with horizontal and vertical values. The drawings were scanned at 200 dots per inch (dpi). Longitude and latitude tick mark information was taken from the drawings, inputted into files, and labeled. During data verification of the longitude and latitude tick mark locations, the tick marks were found not to match current coordinate systems, so drawings do not correctly overlay current topographic data. Images were geographically referenced into position using the longitude and latitude locations from the drawings. The raster line work was then converted into 3-D vector data with each reservoir reach as the upper and lower boundary for that section of the river.

2.2 Aerial Photography

2.2.1 1956 to 1962

Aerial photography flown between 1956 and 1962 was stereoplotted to develop topographic mapping. The topographic mapping was used to geographically reference the 1958 aerial photography that represents the pre-project condition for the LSRP. See Table 2.1 for aerial flight details.

2.2.2 1958, 1991, and 1992

Aerial photography was flown in 1958, 1991, and 1992 for the purpose of recording what the river looked like during that time period. The 1958 aerial flight documents the appearance of the lower Snake River prior to dam construction. The 1991 and 1992 flights provide information used in managing recreation areas and wildlife habitat units within the boundaries of the LSRP. See Table 2.1 for aerial flight details.

Table 2-1. Aerial Flight Information

	Roll	Date			
Description	Number	Flown	Scale	% Overlap	Control
105/ Sucha Diman					
1956 Snake River	11/66 501/	14.0	1 20 700		37
Snake River Mouth to Riparia	W56-52V	14 Sep	1:20,700	60	Yes
1957 Snake River					-
Lake Herbert G. West	W57-70V	10 Sep	1:9,600	60	Yes
Lake Herbert G. West	W57-71V	12 Oct	1:9,600	60	Yes
1958 Snake River					
Low Water — RM 10 to Johnson Bar	W58-74V	28 Aug	1:10,000	Minimum	No
Low Water — RM 10 to Johnson Bar	W58-75V	28 Aug	1:10,000	Minimum	No
1959 Snake River					
Lake Bryan	W59-93V	2 Nov	1:9,600	60	Yes
Lake Bryan	W59-94V	6 Nov	1:9,600	60	Yes
Lake Bryan	W59-95V	14 Nov	1:20,000	60	Yes
Lake Bryan	W59-95V	30 Nov	1:20,000	60	Yes
1960 Snake River			•		
Lower Granite Lake—Low Altitude	W60-8	1 Dec	1:9,600	60	Yes
Lower Granite Lake—Low Altitude	W60-9	13 Dec	1:9,600	60	Yes
1991 Snake River					
RM 0.0 to Lower Monumental Dam	W91-03	30 Aug	1:24,000	60	Yes
1992 Snake River					
Lower Monumental Dam to Asotin	W92-12	19 Apr	1:24,000	60	Yes

3. Map Presentations

3.1 Survey Drawing Displays

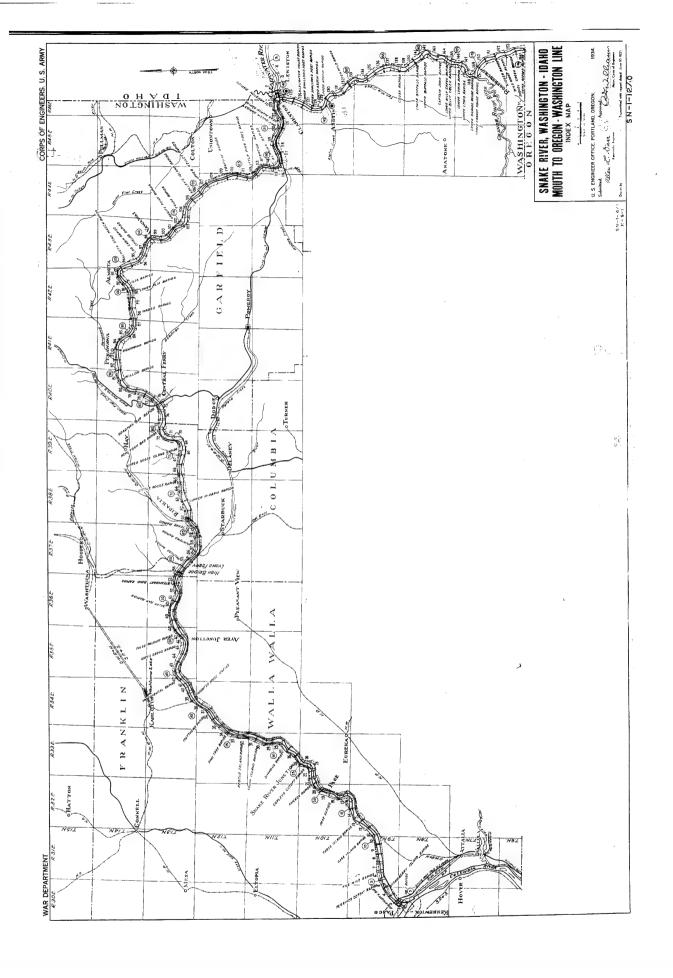
The 1934 mapping found in Annex A is a subset of the entire mapping collection. Only 131 sheets were selected to represent the LSRP, starting at the mouth of the Snake River to a point above Asotin, WA. An index map in the front of the collection helps the reader select sheets of interest.

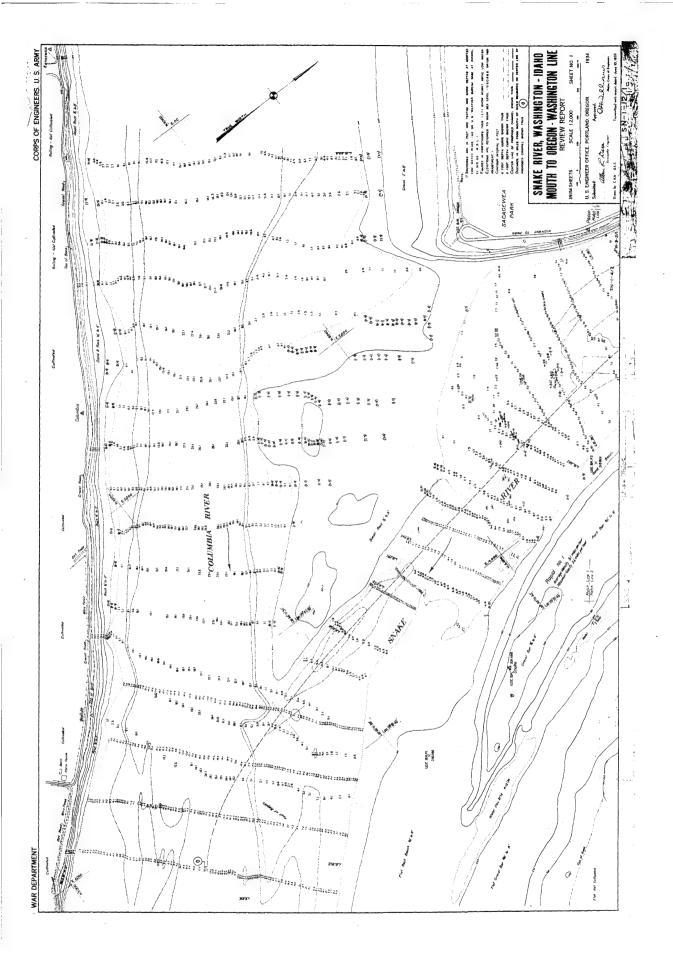
3.2 Pre- and Post-Dam Comparison Displays

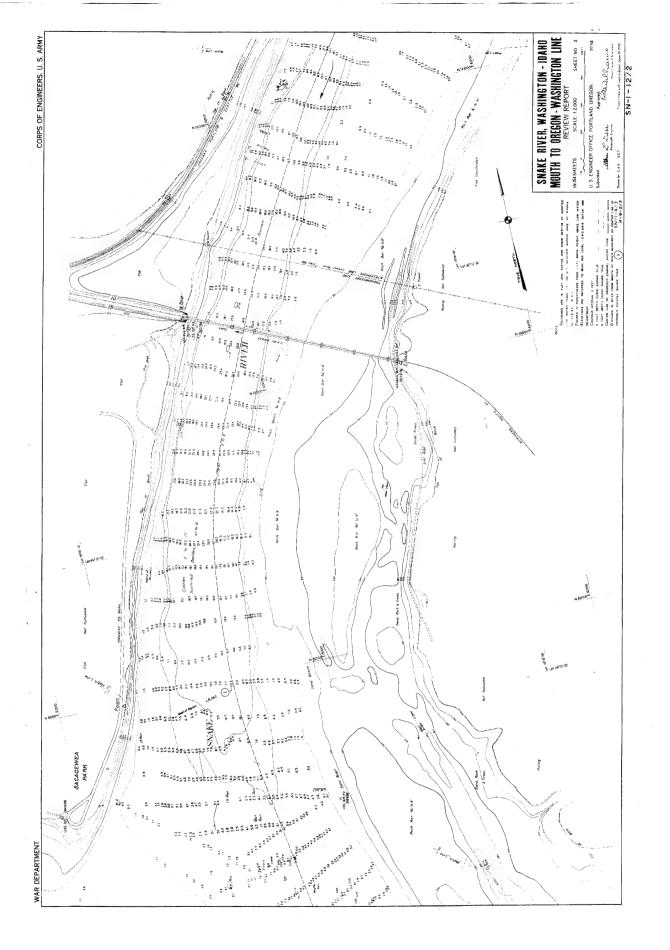
A total of 21 pre- and post-dam comparison displays have been compiled and are found in Annex B. Each display is of a particular geographic location on the lower Snake River. Aerial photography from 1958, 1991, and 1992 are compared showing pre- and post-dam shorelines along with post-dam shoreline superimposed on the 1958 photo. In addition, up to three oblique photos, taken between 1958 and 1960, are presented with a relationship to the 1958 aerial photo. For those locations where fewer than 3 photos are available, there is a blank area on the sheet. There are 6 displays from the river and reservoir between Ice Harbor and Lower Monumental Dams, 7 displays between Lower Monumental and Little Goose Dams, 8 displays between Little Goose and Lower Granite Dams, and one display from Lower Granite Dam to Clarkston.

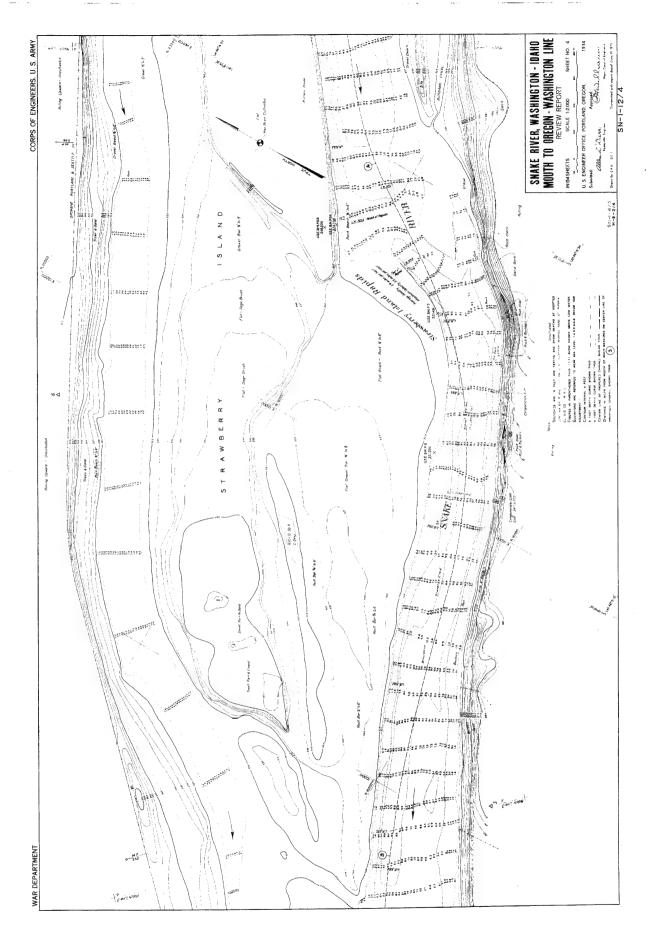
Annex A

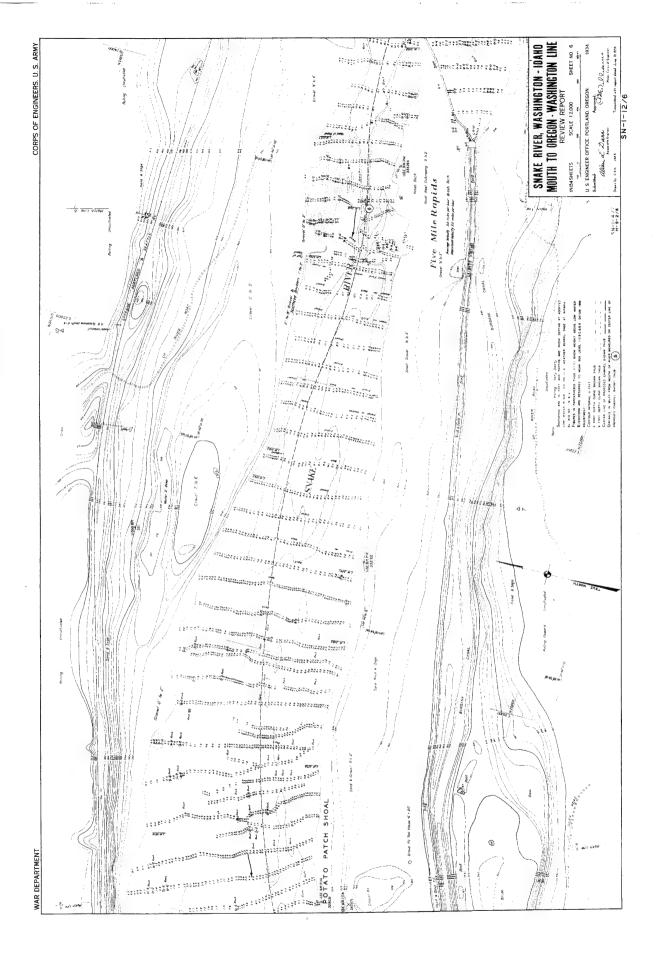
1934 SURVEY DRAWINGS: SHEET NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 131 AND OVERVIEW SHEET

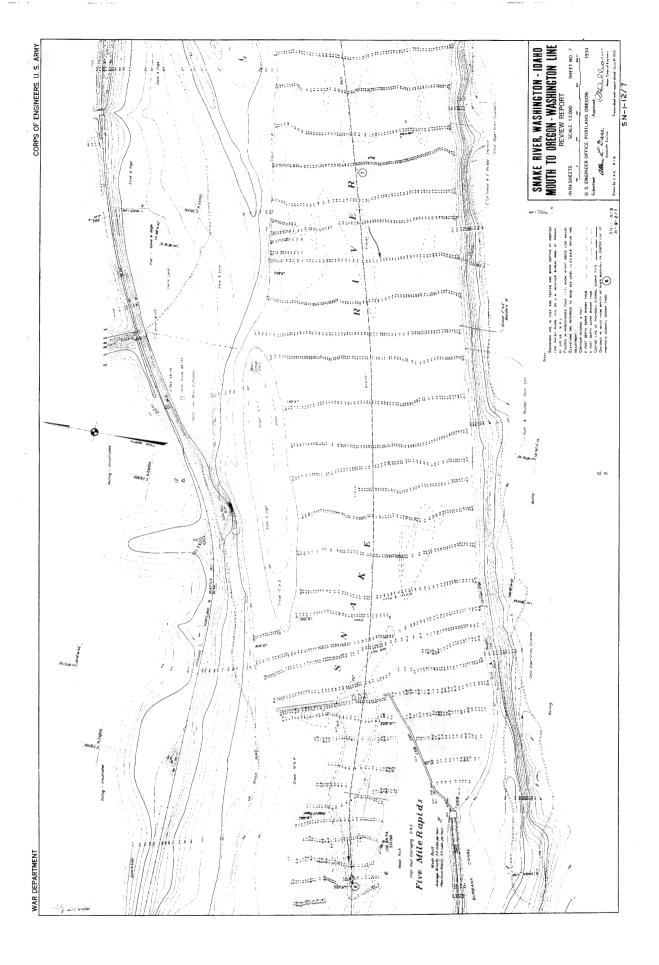


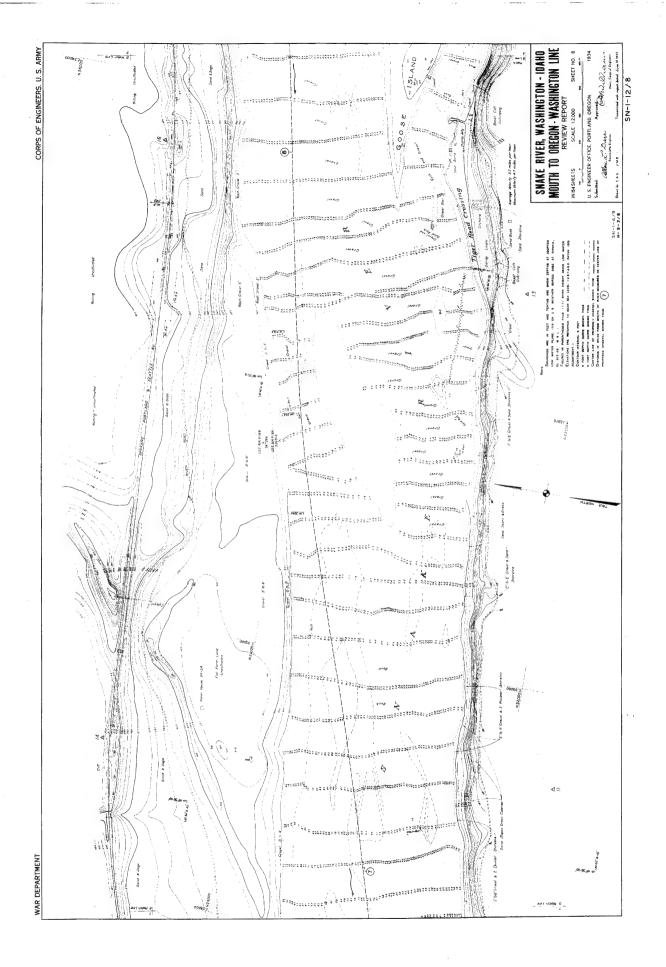


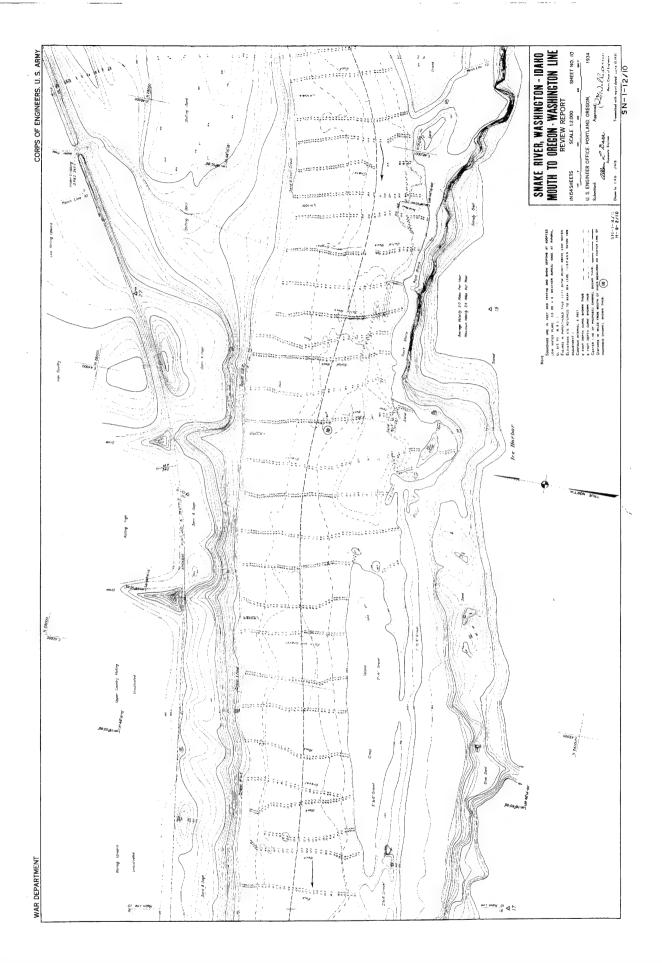


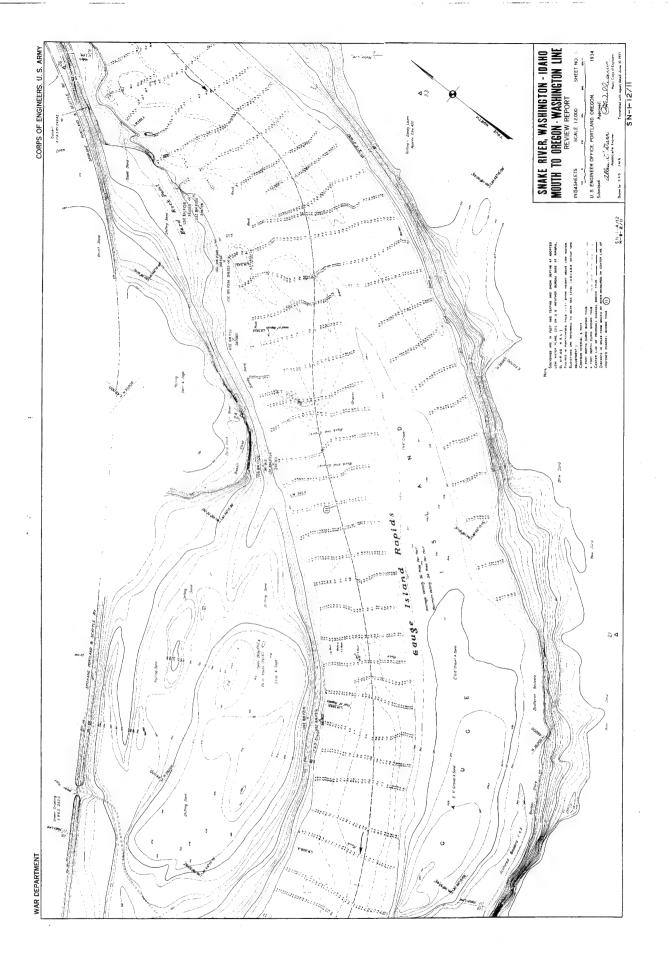


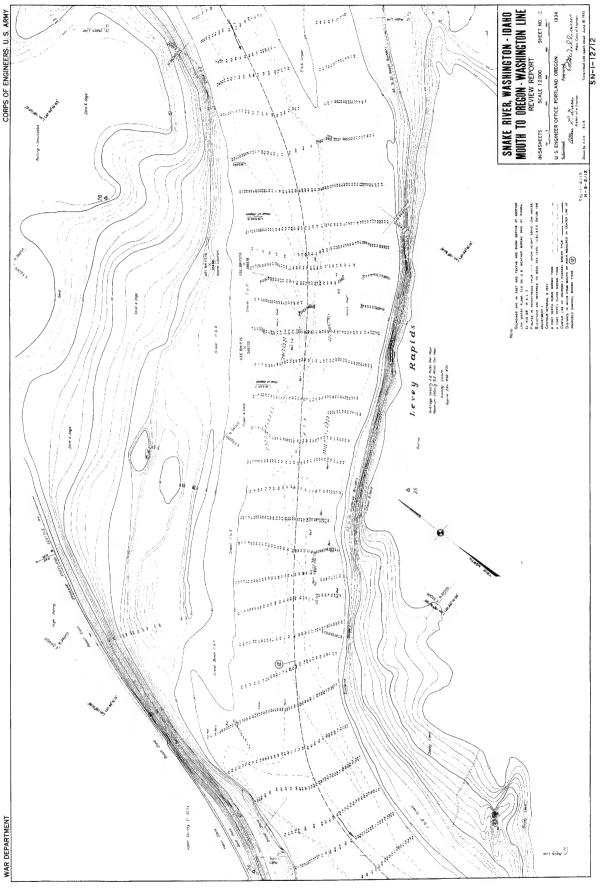


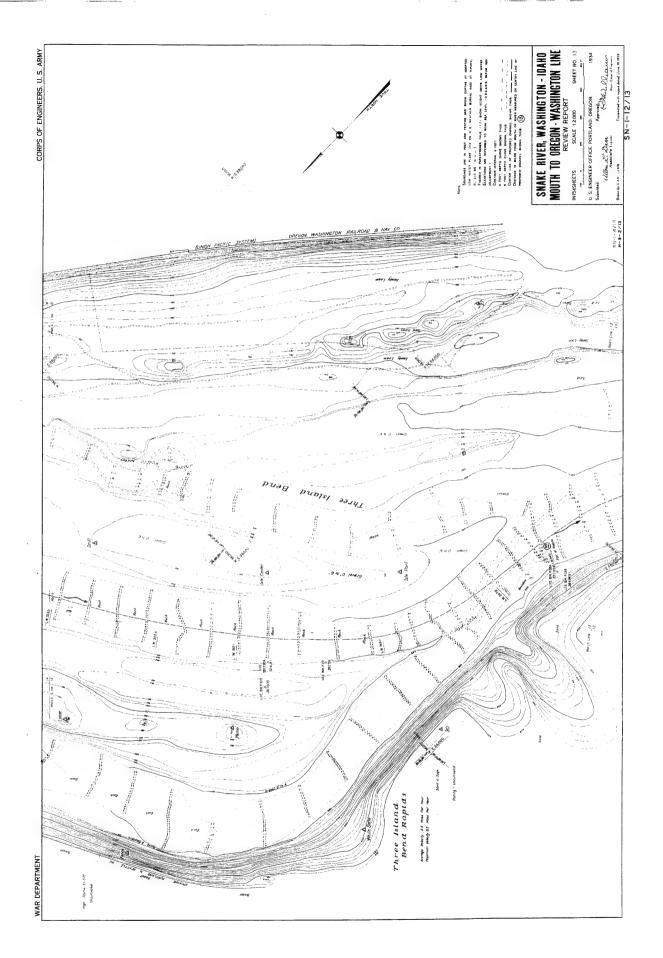


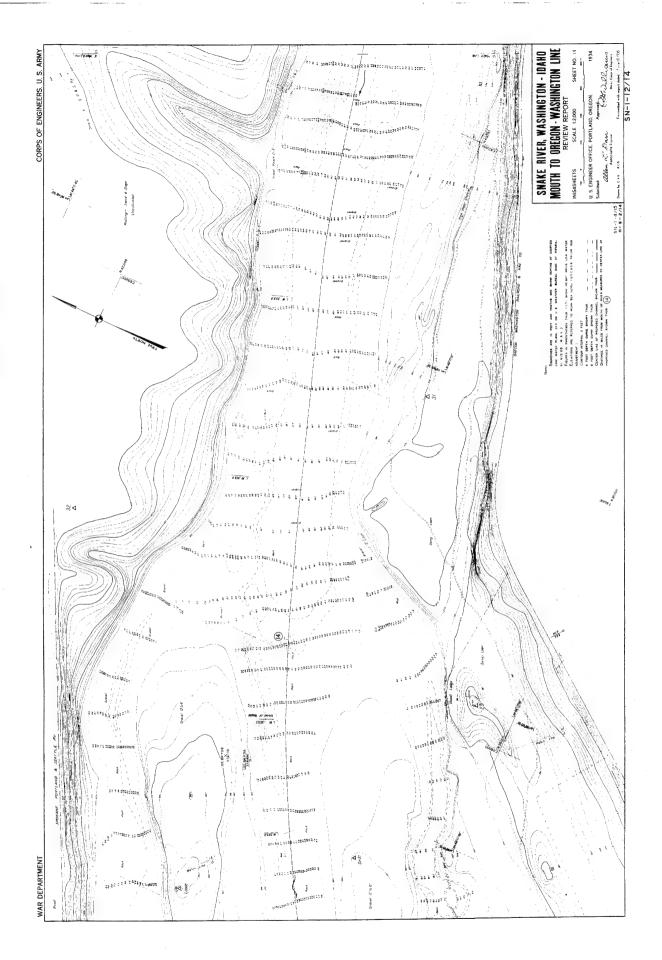


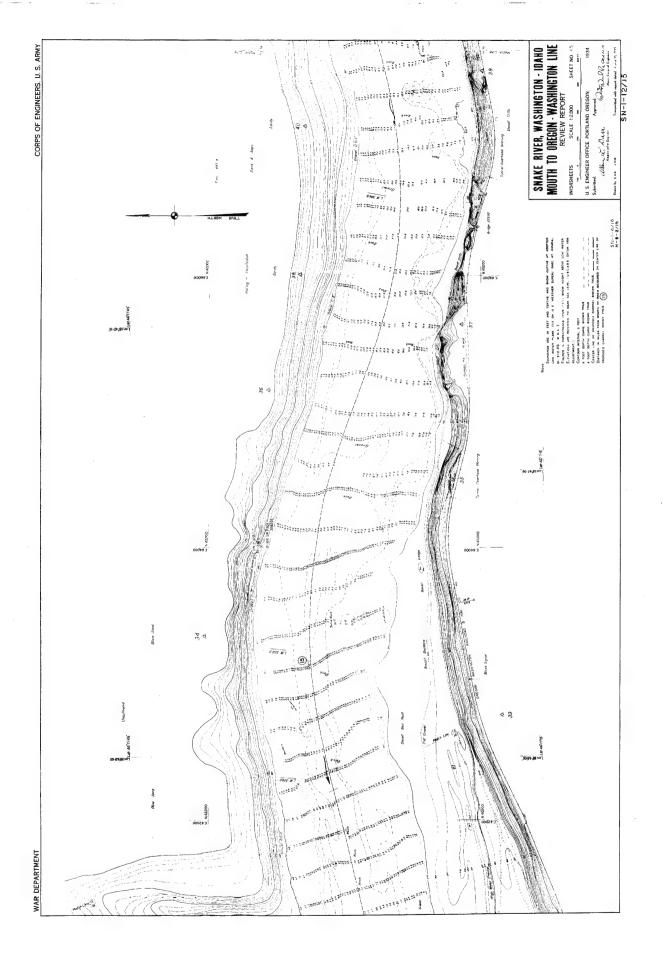


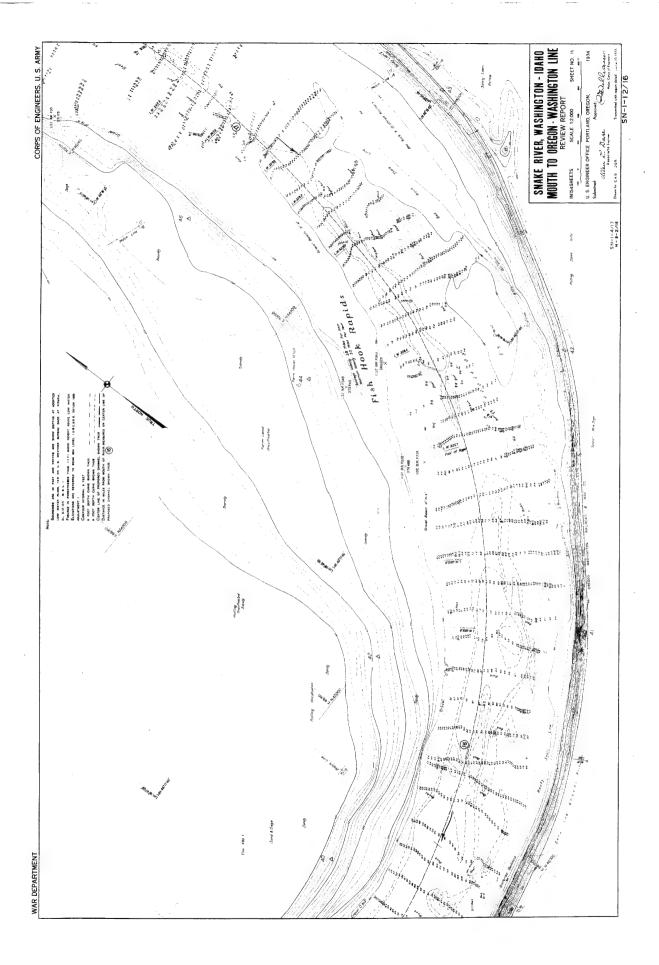


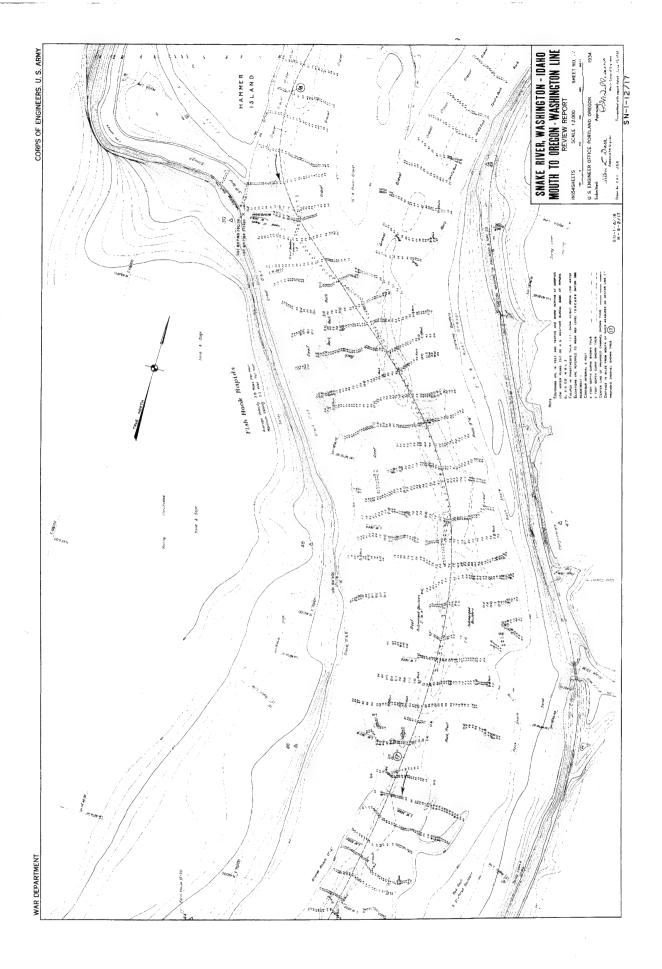


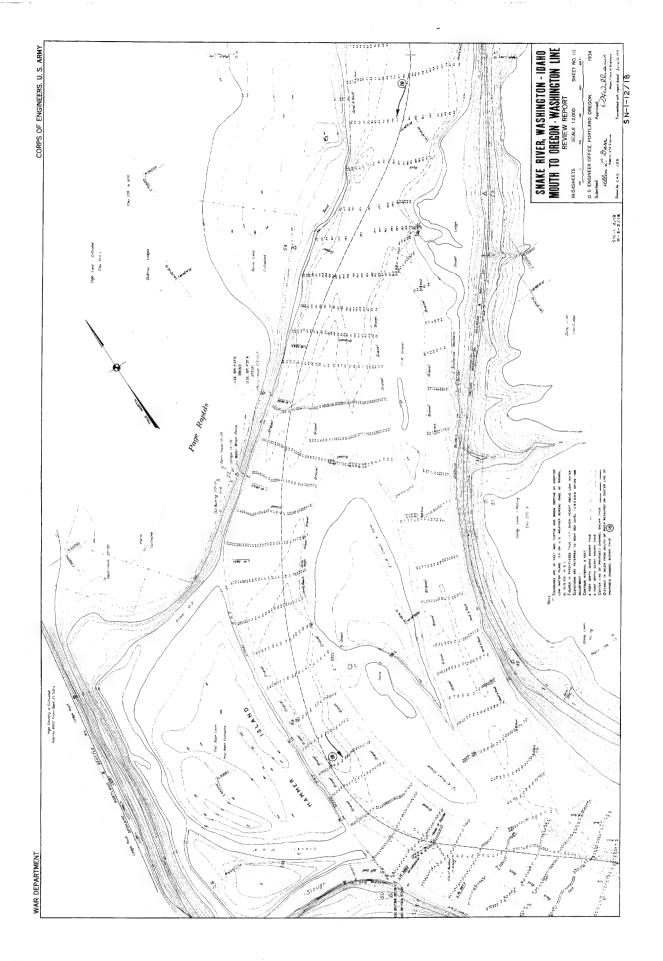


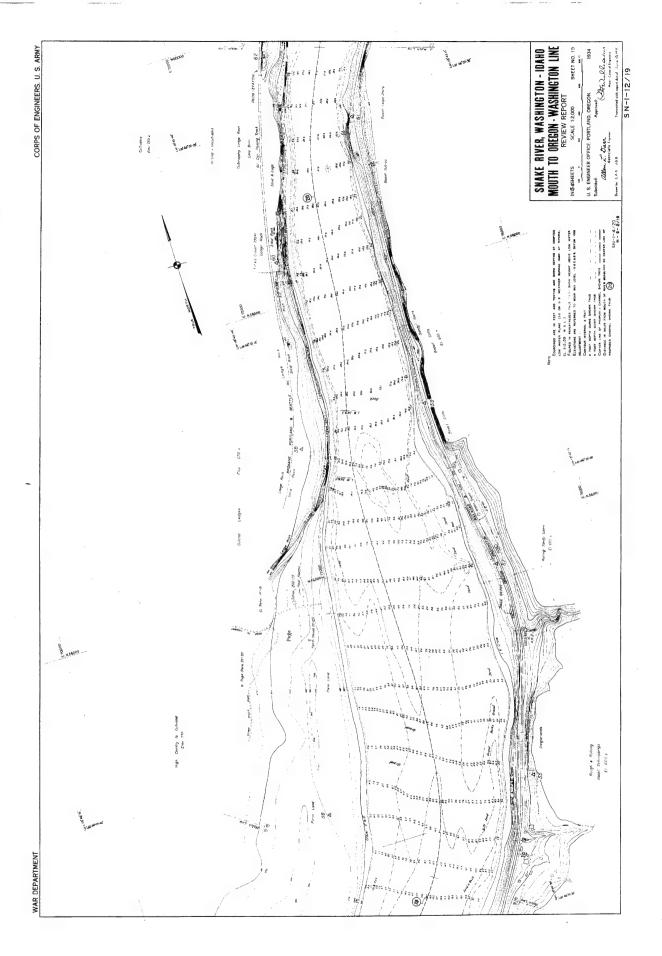


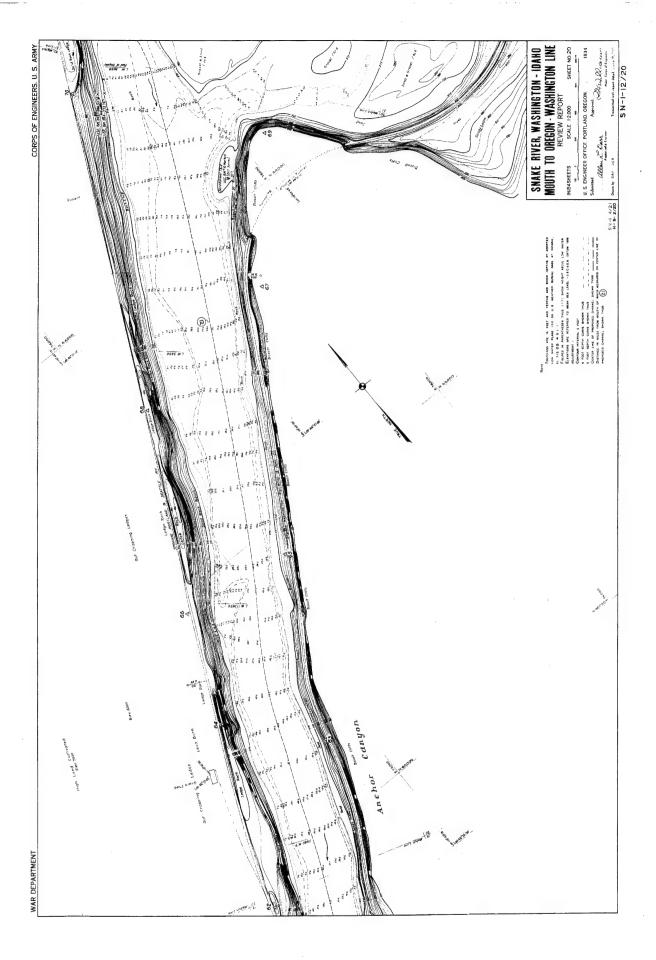


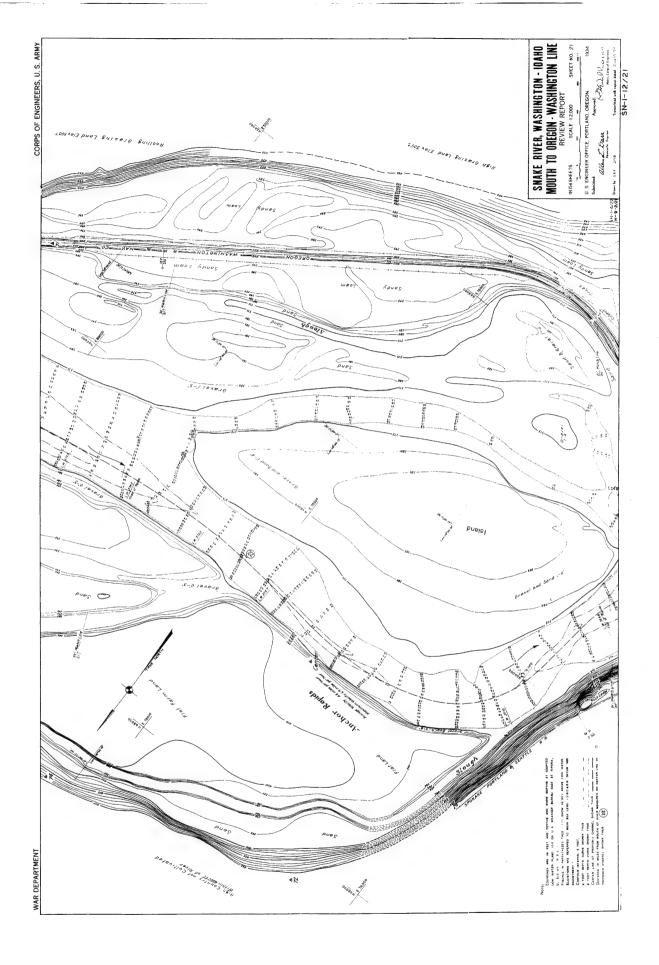


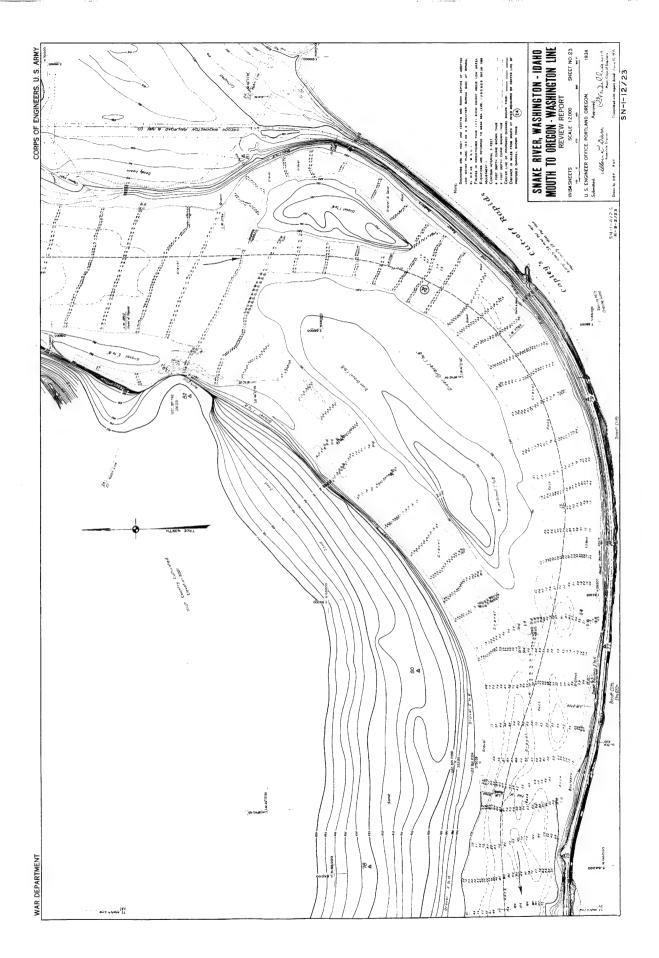


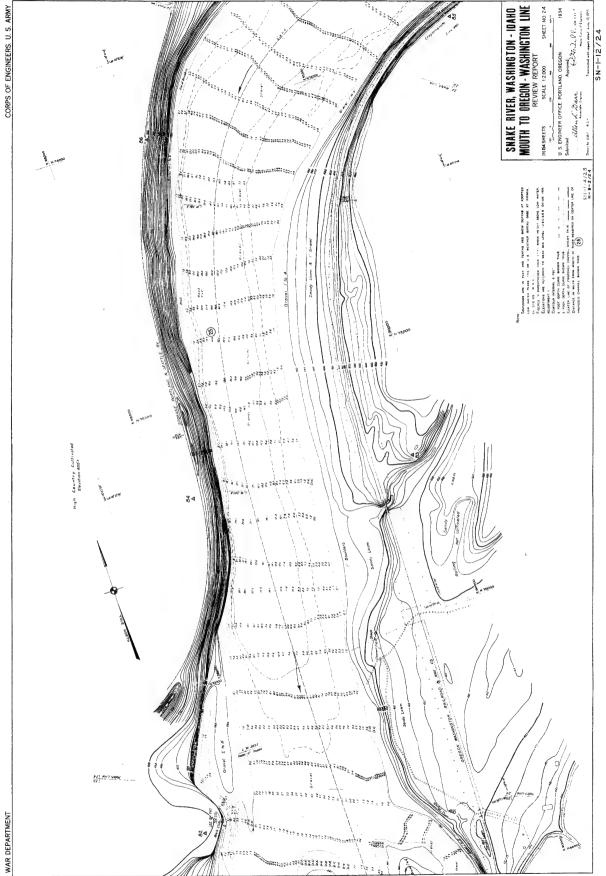


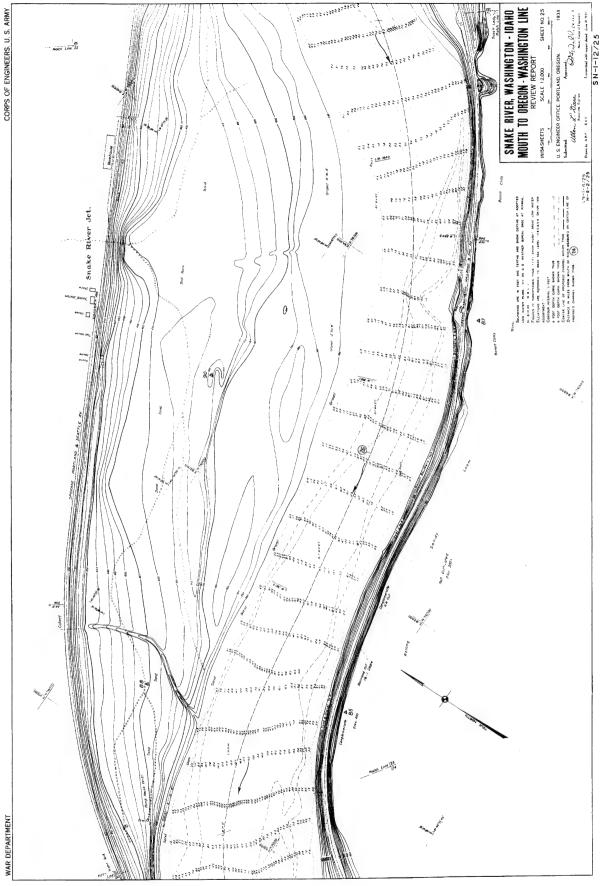






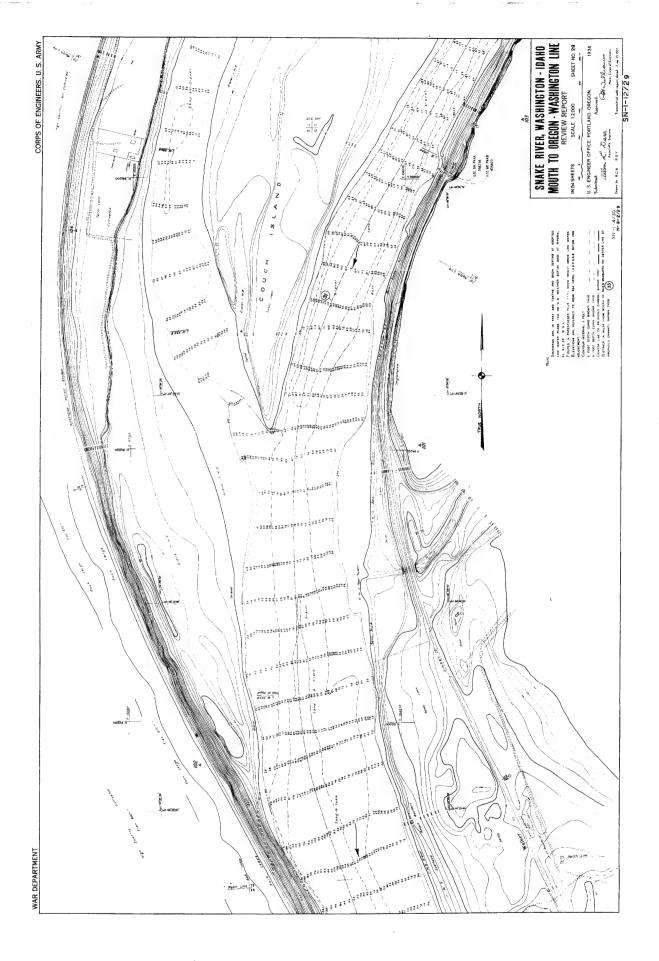


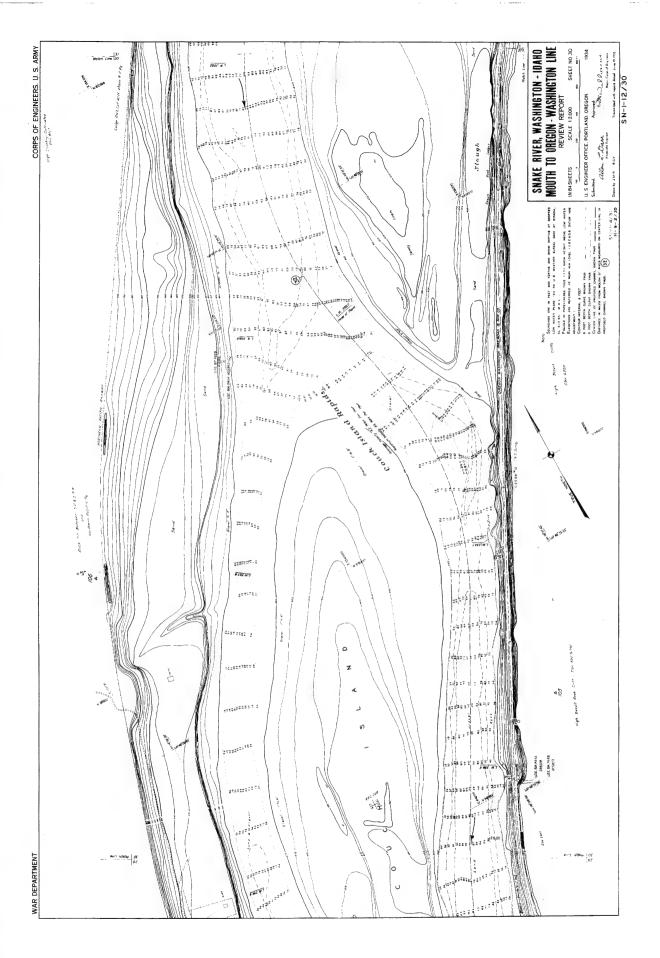


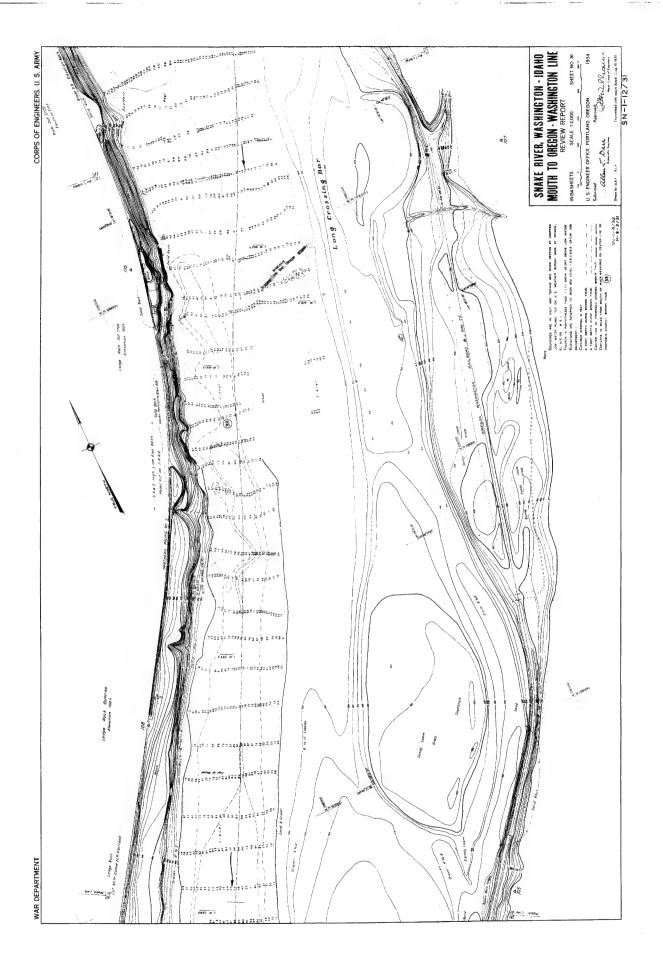


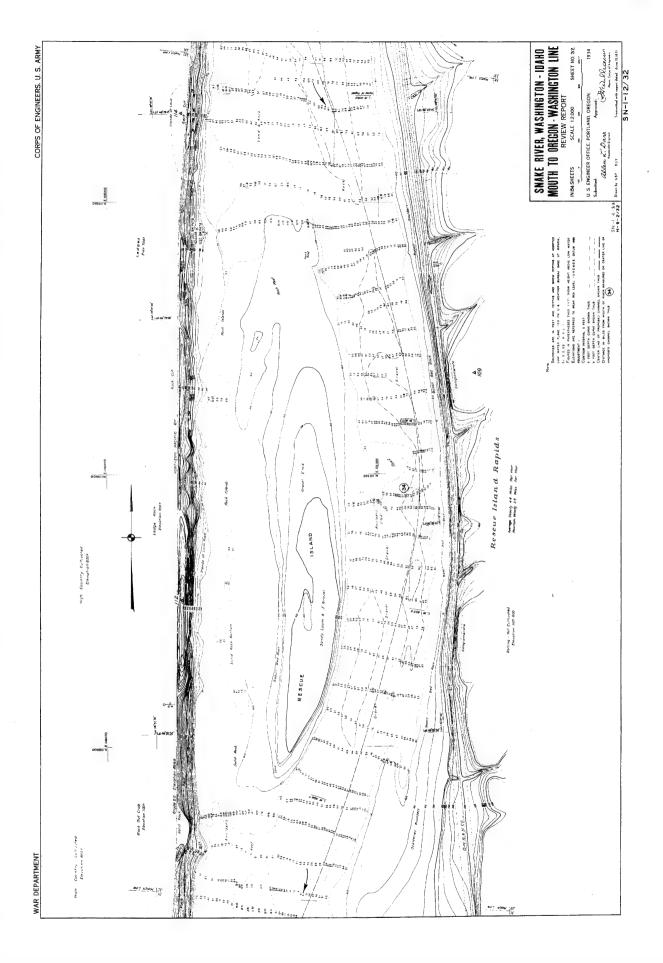


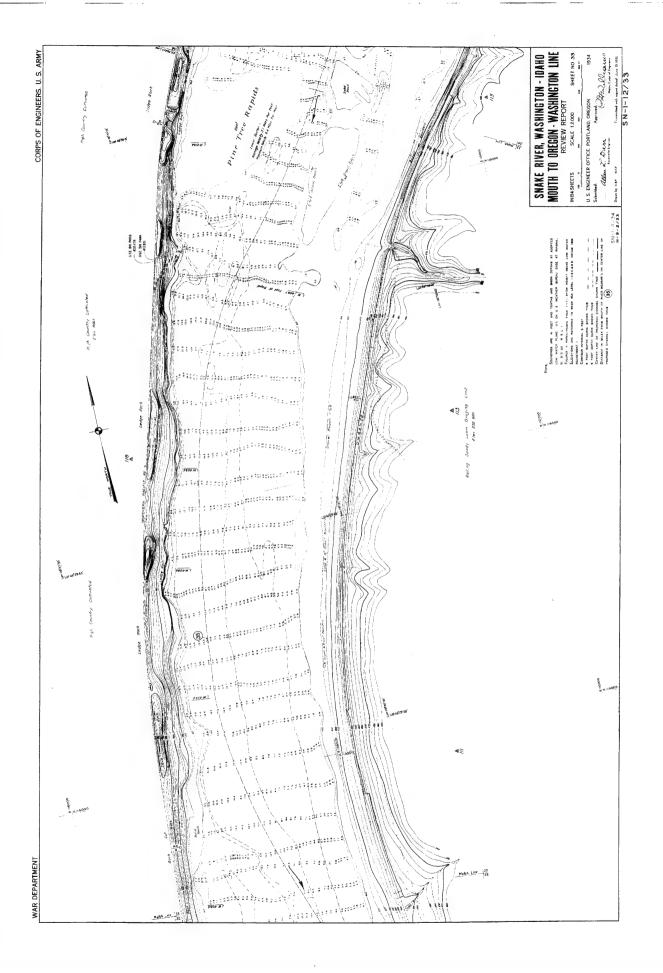


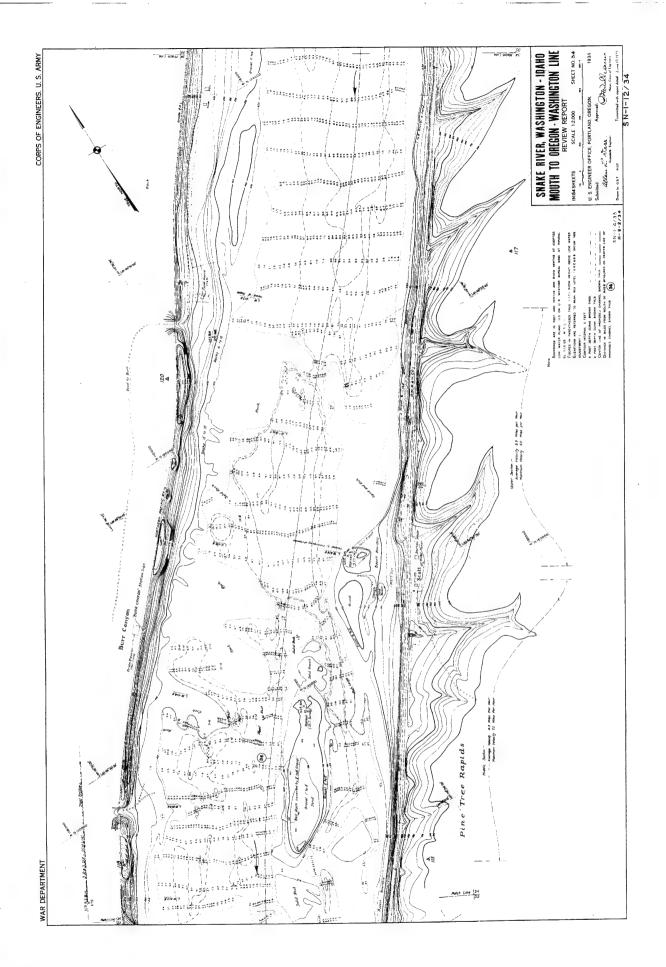


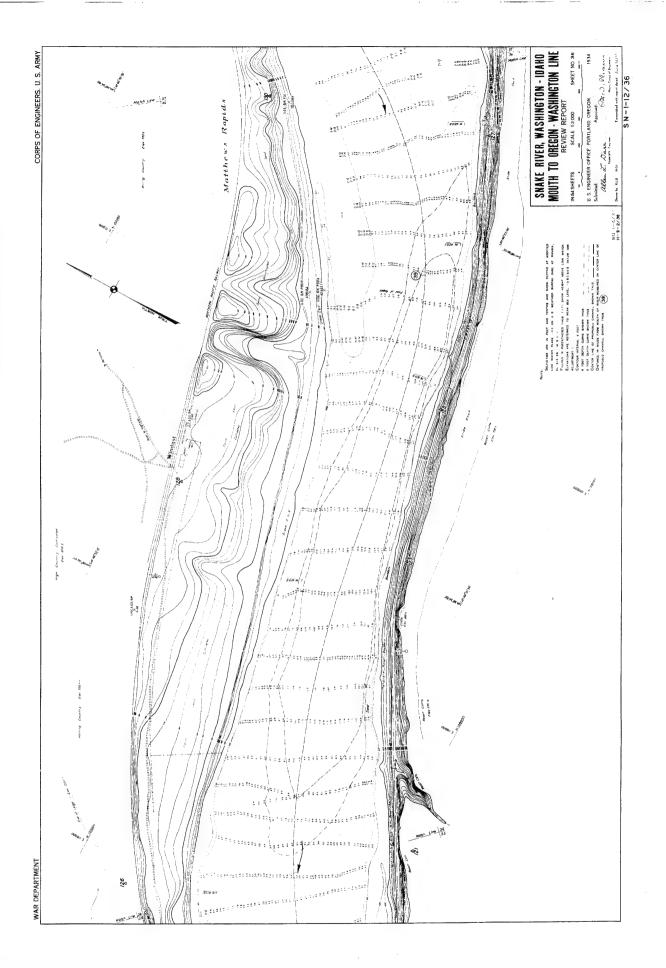


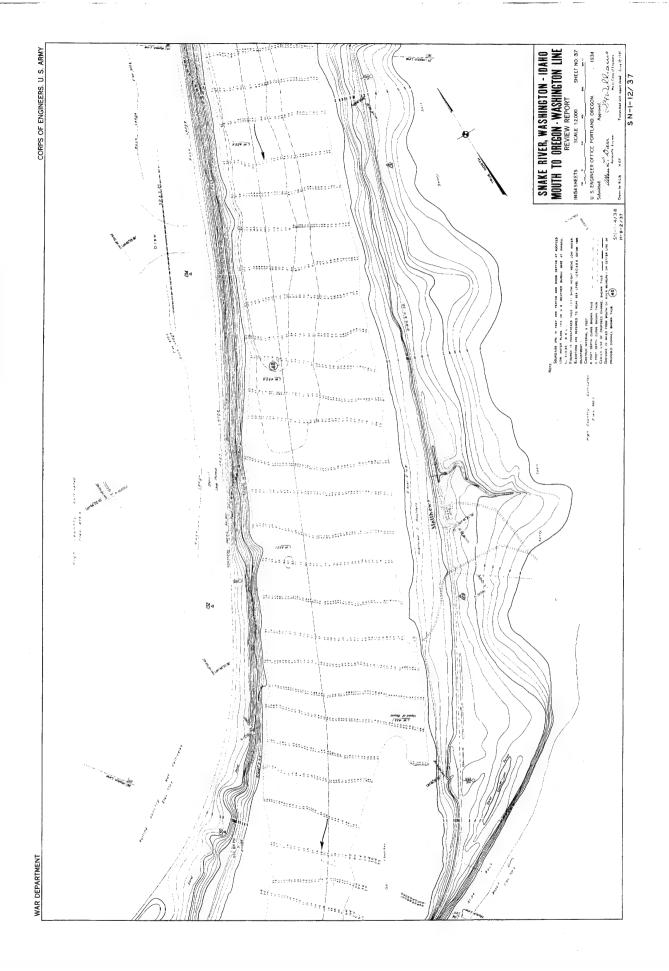


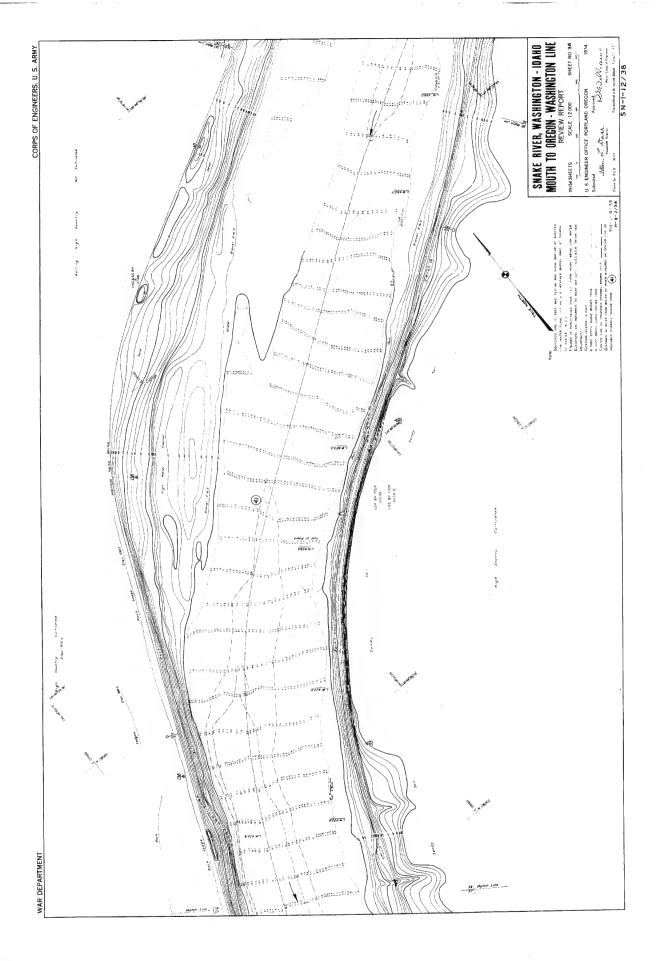


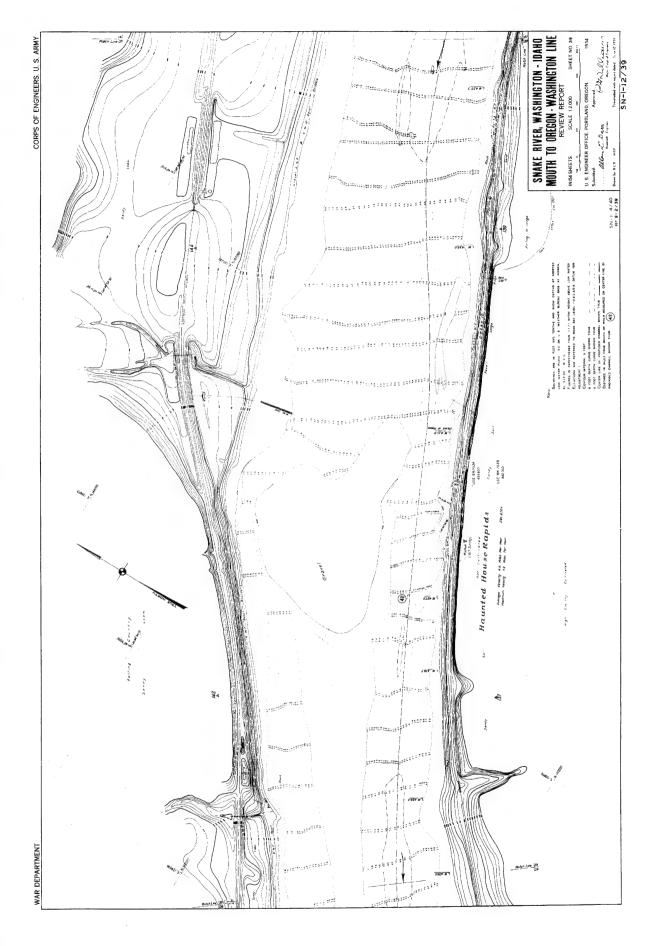


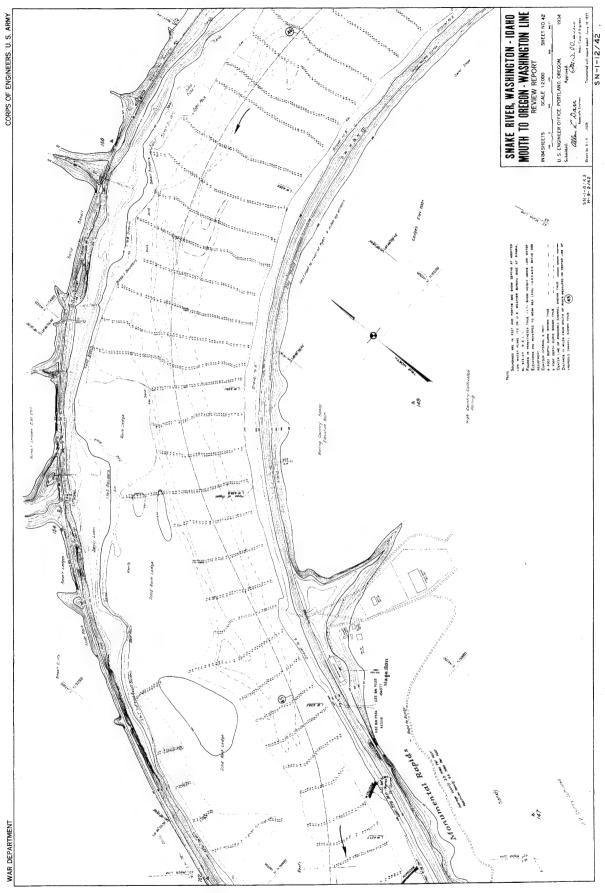


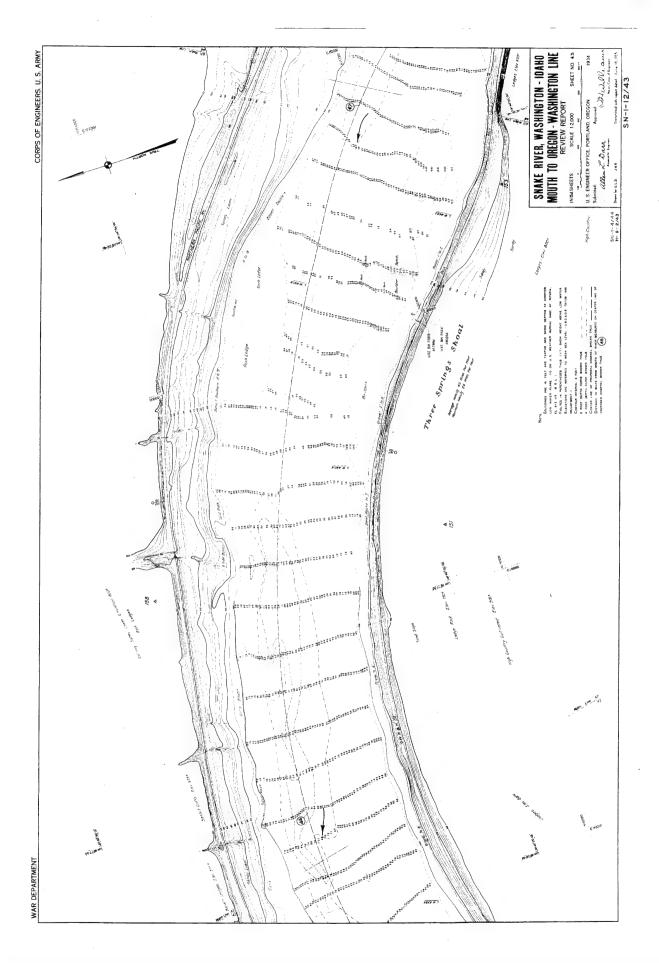


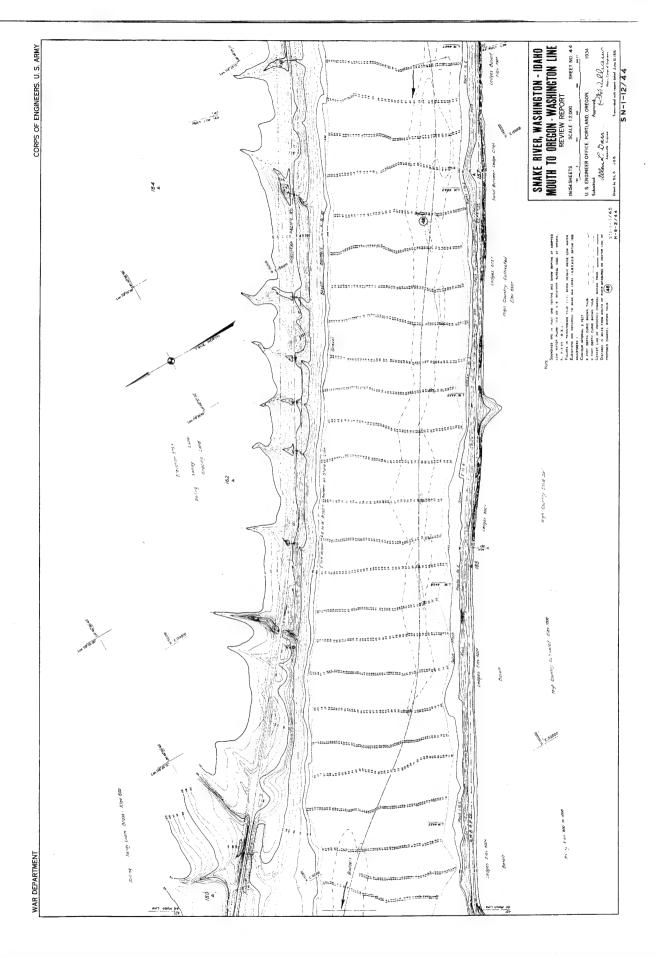












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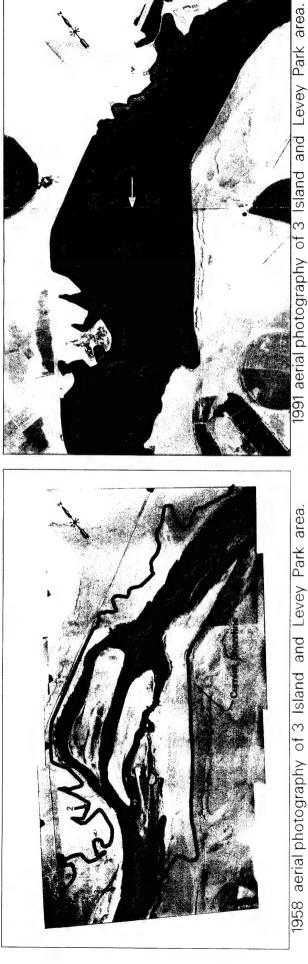
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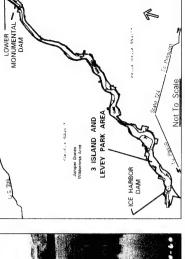
Lower Granite Dam Area

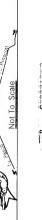


1958 aerial photography of 3 Island and Levey Park area.



Photo 2. Left Bank, 3 Island area, 1958 oblique.



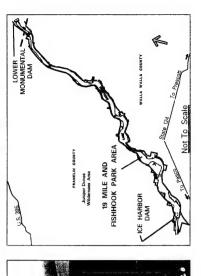




1958 aerial photography of 19 Mile and Fish Hook Park area.



Photo 2. Left Bank, 19 Mile area, 1958 oblique.



Fish Hook Park area.

1991 aerial photography of 19 Mile and

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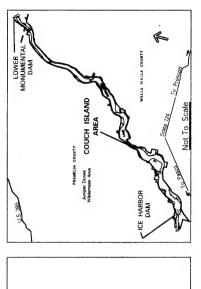


1958 aerial photography of Couch Island area.

1991 aerial photography of Couch Island area.



Photo 2. Left Bank, Couch Island area, 1958 oblique.





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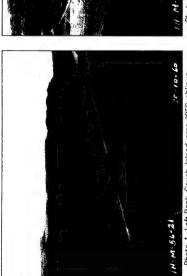
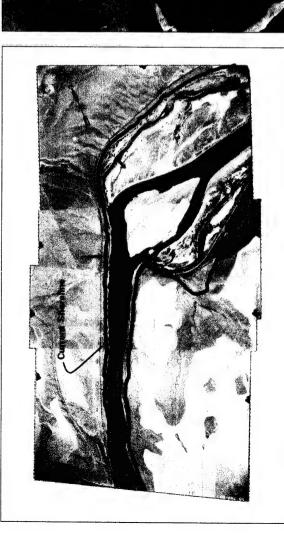


Photo 1. Left Bank, Couch Island area, 1958 oblique.

 Numbered arrows on 1958 aerial photograph mosaic represents approximate location and direction of oblique photography. Number represents numbered oblique image.

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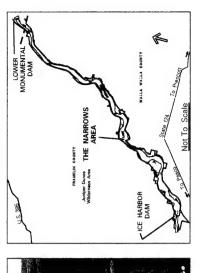


1958 aerial photography of The Narrows area.

1991 aerial photography of The Narrows area.



Photo 2. Left Bank, The Narrows area, 1958 oblique.



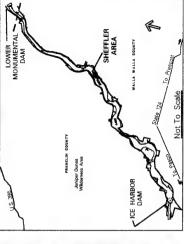
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1958 aerial photography of Sheffler area.

1991 aerial photography of Sheffler area







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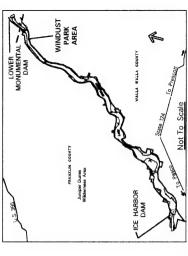
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1958 aerial photography of Windust Park area.



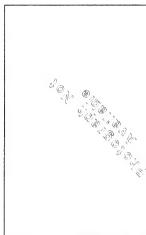
Photo 2. Left Bank, Windust Park area, 1958 oblique

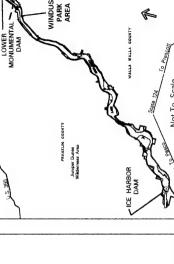


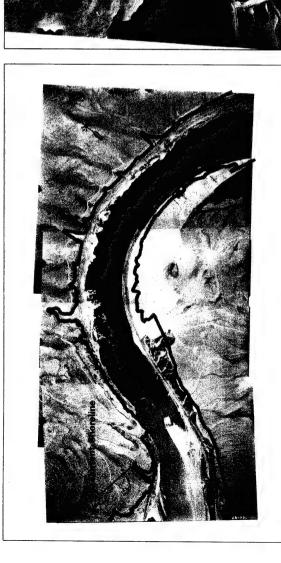
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Mumbered arrows on 1958 serial photograph mosaic represents approximate of oblique photography. Number represents numbered oblique image.

1991 aerial photography of Windust Park area.

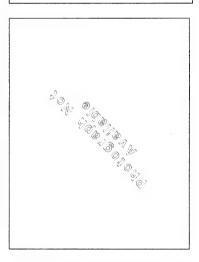


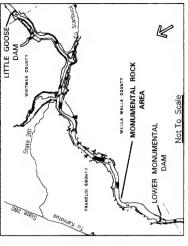




1958 aerial photography of Monumental Rock area.

992 aerial photography of Monumental Rock area.







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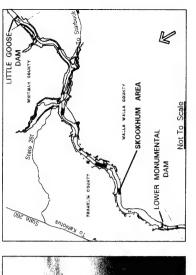


1958 aerial photography of Skookum area.





Photo 2. Left Bank, Skookum area, 1958 oblique.





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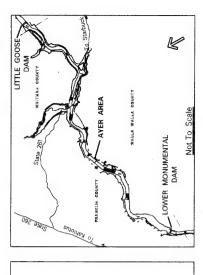


1958 aerial photography of Ayer area.

1992 aerial photography of Ayer area.

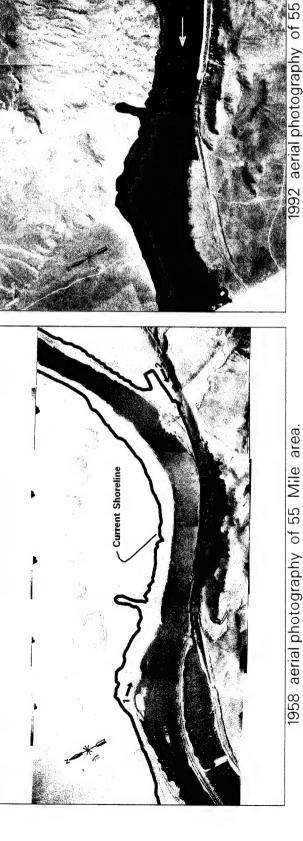


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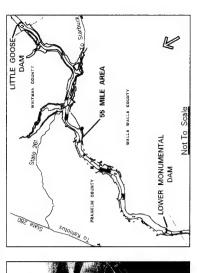
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1958 aerial photography of 55 Mile area.





Mile area.

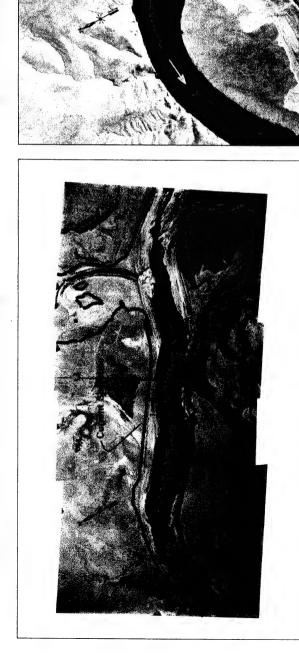


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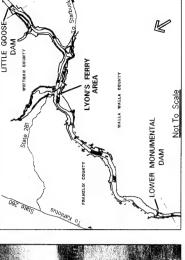
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1958 aerial photography of Lyon's Ferry area.

1992 aerial photography of Lyon's Ferry area.





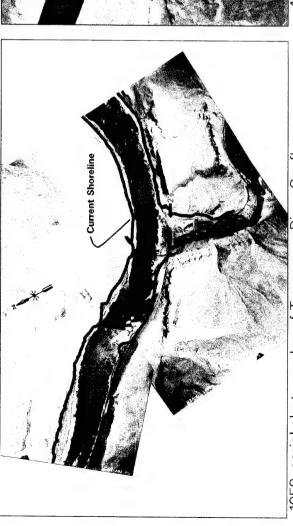


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Photo 2. Right Bank, Lyon's Ferry area, 1958 oblique.

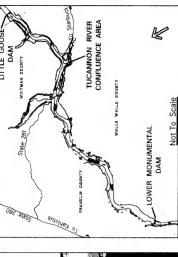


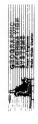
1958 aerial photography of Tucannon River Confluence area.

aerial photography of Tucannon River Confluence area.



Photo 2. Left Bank, Tucannon River area, 1958 oblique.





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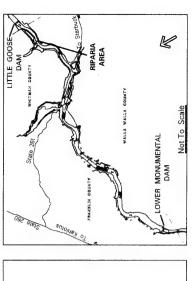
1958 aerial photography of Riparia area.

1992 aerial photography of Riparia area.



Photo 2. Left Bank, Riparia area, 1958 oblique.

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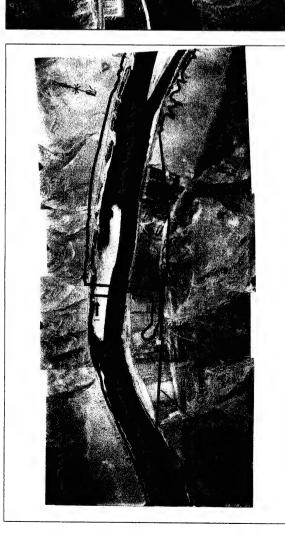


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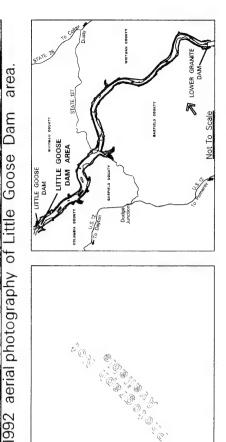
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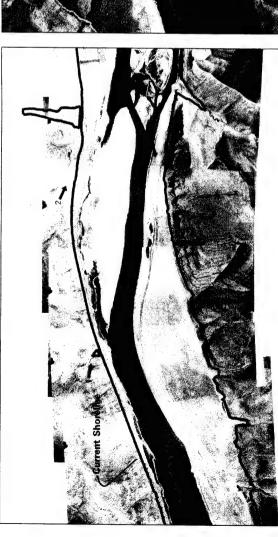
1958 aerial photography of Little Goose Dam area.





little Goose Dam area.

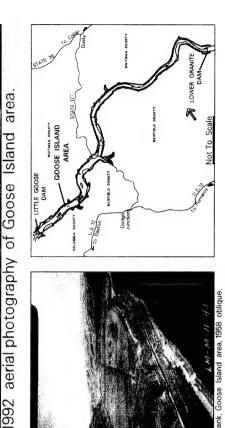
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1958 aerial photography of Goose Island area.



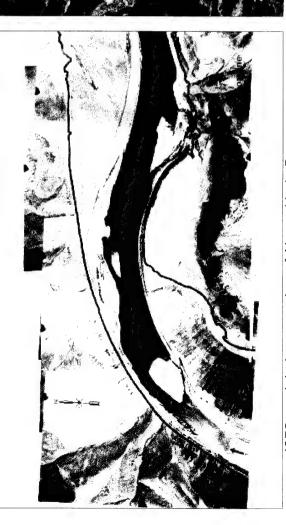
Photo 2. Right Bank, Goose Island area, 1958 obliq



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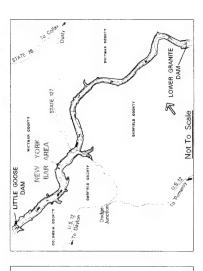




1958 aerial photography of New York Bar area.

1992 aerial photography of New York Bar area.





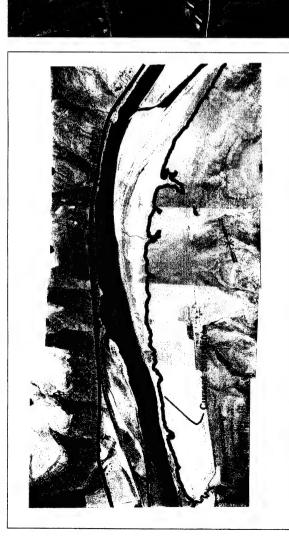
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Photo 2. Right Bank, New York Bar area, 1958 oblique.



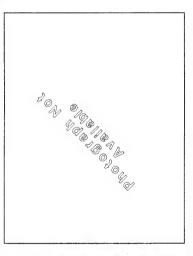
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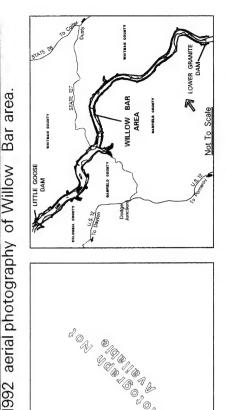
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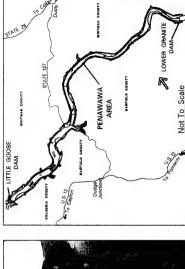


1958 aerial photography of Penawawa area.

aerial photography of Penawawa area



Photo 2. Right Bank, Penawawa area, 1958 oblique.



vawa area, 1958 oblique.

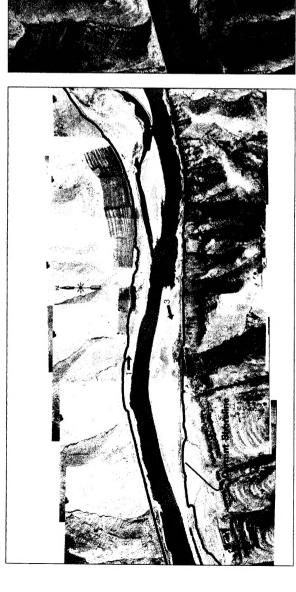


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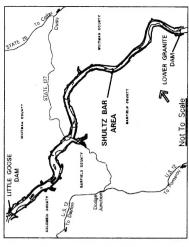
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1958 aerial photography of Shultz Bar area.

1992 aerial photography of







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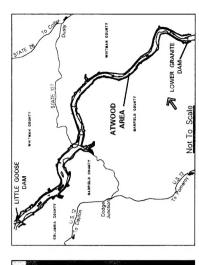
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958 aerial photography of Atwood area.



Photo 2. Right Bank, Atwood area, 1958 oblique.





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aerial photography of Atwood area.

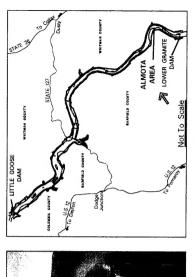






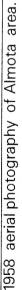


Photo 2. Left Bank, Almota area, 1958 oblique.



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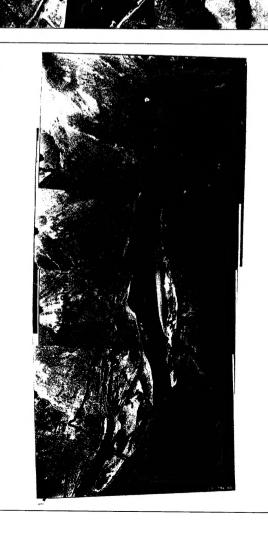


1992 aerial photography of Almota area.



Photo 1. Right Bank, Almota area, 1958 oblique.





1958 aerial photography of Lower Granite Dam area.

1992 aerial photography of Lower Granite Dam area.



Photo 2. Right Bank, Lower Granite Dam area, 1958 oblique.

